

At the bar in Illinois we have had some of the most brilliant men that have practiced in any courts in this country or in England. Stephen T. Logan, Browning, Lincoln, Colonel Ingersoll, Leonard Swett, and the celebrated E. D. Baker were lawyers who would rank with the bar of any State, and among this number were lawyers and advocates who would rank with any of the leaders of the English bar.

It was under the inspiration and influence of such names as I have mentioned that Col. BENJAMIN F. MARSH commenced the practice of law in the little town of Warsaw, Ill. He gave promise of a great future at the bar, but before he had been long in the practice of his profession dark clouds of civil strife overshadowed our national horizon, and when President Lincoln called for men to defend the flag and the Constitution of our common country Colonel MARSH was one of the first to respond. He went to the front as captain of Company G, Second Illinois Cavalry. At the close of the war he returned as colonel of that regiment.

This brief statement of his several promotions is enough to show the brave and fearless soldier that he was. The Second Illinois Cavalry has a proud record. Colonel MARSH, as commander of the regiment, did his full share in making that one of the first cavalry regiments in the Federal service during the civil war.

My personal acquaintance with Colonel MARSH commenced many years ago at one of our State Republican conventions. I knew of him as having been a Member of Congress for a number of years, and at the time of my personal acquaintance he was serving as one of the railroad and warehouse commissioners of the State under a commission issued to him by Governor Oglesby, of that State. He presented to me a man of strong personality. He was over 6 feet in height, and straight and soldierly in his appearance, with keen and piercing eyes. He would attract attention anywhere. Our homes were separated by several hundred miles. We met only on rare occasions until we both became Members of the Fifty-fourth Congress. I served with him in that Congress, in the Fifty-fifth, and Fifty-sixth. During this service I learned to know him well and to appreciate the many qualities of head and heart that he possessed. There was no Member of our delegation who was more thoughtful of his constituents and more earnest in his efforts to serve their many demands made upon his time and strength. It was a pleasure to me to see and hear him in a running debate in the House, especially in the consideration of questions that grew out of the civil war. He was an excellent debater, keen and incisive and direct in his utterances. He presented what he had to say with a force and fire that you would hardly expect in one of his years.

His personal relations with the Members of his own delegation were always of the most kindly character; and what is true of them is true of the membership of the several Houses of Representatives in which he served. He was a strong partisan, and on all political questions was radical in his utterances; but he was always a fair fighter and always commanded the respect and admiration of his opponents.

Colonel MARSH was popular with both Democrats and Republicans during his entire service in the House of Representatives. His death was not only deplored by the constituency that had honored him so many times, but by the people of the State of Illinois. We are proud of the record he made and proud of the service that he rendered his State and his country.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN F. RIXEY.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. JOHN F. RIXEY, late a Representative from the State of Virginia, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following resolutions of the House of Representatives; which were read:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 9, 1907.

Resolved, That the House has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. JOHN F. RIXEY, a Representative from the State of Virginia.

Resolved, That a committee of seventeen Members of the House, with such members of the Senate as may be joined, may be appointed to attend the funeral at Culpeper, Va., and that the necessary expenses attending the execution of this order be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for properly carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. JONES, Mr. HAY, Mr. LAMB, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. MAYNARD, Mr. GLASS, Mr. SLEMP, Mr. SOUTHALE,

Mr. SAUNDERS, of Virginia; Mr. FOSS, of Illinois; Mr. MEYER, of Louisiana; Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN, of North Carolina; Mr. GREGG, of Texas; Mr. WILLIAMS, of Mississippi; Mr. DE ARMOND, of Missouri; Mr. BURTON, and Mr. SLAYDEN, of Texas, members of the committee on the part of the House.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, this forenoon, as the Members of the two Houses of Congress were assembling for their daily task, intelligence came that the Hon. JOHN FRANKLIN RIXEY, who for five terms has represented the Eighth district of Virginia in the House of Representatives, had this morning departed this life at his residence in this city.

I move, Mr. President, that this body, having received official notification of his death, adopt the resolutions which I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia proposes resolutions, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. JOHN F. RIXEY, late a Representative from the State of Virginia.

Resolved, That a committee of seven Senators be appointed by the Vice-President to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions submitted by the Senator from Virginia.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate, under the second resolution, Mr. DANIEL, Mr. TALIAFERRO, Mr. DICK, Mr. PATTERSON, Mr. ANKENY, Mr. FLINT, and Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, February 11, 1907, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, February 9, 1907.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The following prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.:

We come to Thee, O God, our Heavenly Father, praying for that light which never shone on sea or shore, but which illumines the mind, quickens the heart, and makes for righteousness in man, proving his Divine sonship and making the whole world akin; which dignifies the smallest duty, renders easy the hardest tasks, and leads on to heroism and glory when heroes are needed.

Our hearts are profoundly moved this morning by the sudden death of one who for years in modesty and humility worked faithfully and well upon the floor of this House, rendering to his country a service worthy to be recorded by the angels above. We most fervently pray that his colleagues, his friends, and the dear ones of his heart may be comforted by the thought that sometime, somewhere, they will be united to him where sorrows never come. Hear us in the name of Christ, the Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments bill of the following title; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

H. R. 22580. An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 6364) to incorporate the National Child Labor Committee.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bill of the following title; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 8074. An act to establish a fish-hatching and fish-culture station in the county of Newcastle, Del.

SENATE BILL REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bill of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee, as indicated below:

S. 8074. An act to establish a fish-hatching and fish-culture

station in the county of Newcastle, Del.—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments of the Senate to the Indian appropriation bill be nonconcurrent in, and that a conference thereon with the Senate be asked.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I think the House ought to have some information as to what the amendments are.

Mr. SHERMAN. Why, I can not tell the gentleman how many there are or just what they do. The bill was passed yesterday afternoon, but there are a good many amendments. The bill, of course, will eventually go to conference, and the proposition that it go at once to conference I am sure is entirely agreeable to the minority members of the Indian Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Has the gentleman consulted with them?

Mr. SHERMAN. Not since the bill passed; no.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. WILLIAMS. I see none of them in their seats.

Mr. SHERMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. STEPHENS], the senior member of the committee, is not in his seat this morning.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Will the gentleman defer his request?

Mr. SHERMAN. I will, until later in the day.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, will not the gentleman from New York [Mr. SHERMAN] ask to have the bill printed with Senate amendments? There were a great many amendments proposed in the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN. Of course; all of them were defeated before the bill was passed.

Mr. MANN. And let it lie on the table pending the printing with the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the bill with Senate amendments will be printed and lie on the Speaker's table until Monday.

There was no objection.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the naval appropriation bill be considered as closed.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that general debate on the naval appropriation bill be considered as closed.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, certain time had been accorded to me to participate in the general debate upon this bill. I now ask unanimous consent that I may be allowed to print my remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to print his remarks in the Record. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Upon what subject?

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, a certain time was also allotted to me in the general debate, which, under the circumstances, I am willing to abandon with the privilege of printing my remarks in the Record.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Upon what subject?

Mr. SLAYDEN. The naval bill.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I do not want any mistake to be made. I will state to the gentleman from Mississippi that part of my remarks will be upon the bill and part upon a topic which I consider to be cognate with the subject of the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Upon what subject?

Mr. SHERMAN. Reserving the right to object, I want to state that I was in the chair, and certain gentlemen have asked me if I would accord them time, and I have told one or two that if the time were in the control of the Chair on Monday that I would recognize them. I do not know whether there will be other disposition of the time. Under these circumstances, I should rather hope that the chairman of the committee would not insist upon his request just now, although, of course, I shall not object, but I wanted to announce that situation to him.

Mr. FOSS. I wish to say to the gentleman from New York that the circumstances of the case make it necessary to act in this way.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have no objection, with the understanding, of course, that the matters upon which gentlemen are to print remarks are not of a political nature. I think that general political speeches ought to be made on the floor. With that understanding I do not object.

The SPEAKER. Did the gentleman from Ohio give attention to the statement of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. GROSVENOR. I have heard the statement, and I agree with him entirely.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio and the gentleman from Texas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois, that all general debate shall be closed on the naval appropriation bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the river and harbor bill in the Record.

A MEMBER. You have five days.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I want a little further time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN F. RIXEY.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it is with inexpressible sadness and unfeigned grief that I announce to the House the death of my colleague, the Hon. JOHN F. RIXEY, which occurred at the residence in this city of his brother, the Surgeon-General of the Navy, about 9 o'clock this morning. At some future time I shall ask the House to set apart a day that Members may have an opportunity to pay tribute to the personal virtues and public services of my colleague.

I now send to the Clerk's desk and ask to have read the resolutions which I offer, and for which I ask immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JOHN F. RIXEY, a Representative from the State of Virginia.

Resolved, That a committee of seventeen Members of the House, with such members of the Senate as may be joined, may be appointed to attend the funeral at Culpeper, Va., and that the necessary expenses attending the execution of this order be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for properly carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy to the family of the deceased.

The question was taken; and the resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces the following committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JONES of Virginia, Mr. HAY, Mr. LAMB, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. MAYNARD, Mr. GLASS, Mr. SLEMP, Mr. SOUTHAL, Mr. SAUNDERS, Mr. FOSS, Mr. MEYER, Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN, Mr. GREGG, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. DE ARMOND, Mr. BURTON, and Mr. SLAYDEN.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, as a further mark of respect to my deceased colleague, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. Pending the motion, the Chair will announce that the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. LOVERING, will preside over the session of the House to-morrow.

The motion to adjourn was then agreed to.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 18 minutes) the House adjourned until Sunday at 12 o'clock m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred, as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriations for service for prevention of deposits in New York Harbor—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for appraisal and survey of abandoned military reservations—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement of expenditures on the battle ships *Tennessee*, *Washington*, *Dubuque*, and *Paducah*—to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for temporary clerks in the land office and reproducing records in the office of the surveyor-general of California—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting

an estimate of appropriation for relief of Charles H. Dickson and certain Indians—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of appropriation for defraying expenses of collecting the revenue from customs for the year ending June 30, 1908—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a copy of a telegram from the president of the Economic Association of the Philippines, approving an agricultural bank—to the Committee on Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Trustees of the German Lutheran Church of Orangeburg, S. C., against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Francis F. Curtis against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. DE ARMOND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 25472) to fix the limitation applicable in certain cases, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7586); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BANNON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10) to authorize the courts of the United States to require a party to submit to a personal physical examination in certain cases, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7587); which said bill and report, together with the views of the minority, were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 25482) to amend section 878 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7588); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bill of the following title was reported from committee, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole, as follows:

Mr. CLAYTON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 24945) for the relief of M. I. Gallups, R. S. Smith, W. N. Gill, J. A. Weaver, I. S. Cadenhead, Davis Gillenwaters, and John McLemore, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7585); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 25569) to amend an act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, approved June 28, 1902—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 25570) amending an act entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, etc.," approved February 8, 1887—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 25571) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico," approved February 6, 1907—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HERMANN: A memorial from the Oregon legislature, asking for increase of pensions to Indian-war veterans—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a memorial of the legislature of Oregon, asking that increased pensions be extended to survivors of the Indian wars

of 1847 to 1848 and 1855 to 1856, in Oregon—to the Committee on Pensions.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 25572) for the relief of Floyd Wiggington—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TYNDALL: A bill (H. R. 25573) granting a pension to William J. Clayton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Petition of the National Wool Growers' Association of the United States, against creation of forest reserves of land where there are no forests—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ANDRUS: Petition of New York Typographical Union, No. 6, for bills S. 6330 and H. R. 19853 (the copyright bills)—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. CALDER: Petition of the National Convention for the Extension of Foreign Commerce with the United States, for a maximum and minimum tariff—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of the Chicago Real Estate Board, for an appropriation to widen and deepen all branches of the Chicago River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of the National Wool Growers' Association of the United States, against forest reserves of land not already covered with forests—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the International Association of Machinists, for sanitary improvement of the foundry of the Naval Gun Factory in Washington—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Petition of the National German-American Alliance of the United States, against further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of District Grand Lodge No. 1, Independent Order B'nai Brith, against further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Private Commercial School Managers' Association, for revision of the postal laws—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the National League of Employees of Navy-Yards, Naval Stations, Arsenals, and Gun Factories, for liability bill and a half-holiday bill—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of George P. Blow, of La Salle, Ill., for increase of pay of Army and Navy officers (S. 7330 and H. R. 21400)—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Haddorf Piano Company, of Rockford, Ill., for an amendment to the free-alcohol act—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUGHES: Petition of C. E. Lewis, secretary of the West Virginia Live Stock Association, for bill S. 7326 (private distilleries for denatured alcohol)—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of T. C. Atkinson, master of the West Virginia State Grange, for bill H. R. 15346—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of E. J. Humphrey, president of the West Virginia State board of agriculture, for legislation to prevent sending papers or publications after subscriptions have expired—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of the Chicago Real Estate Board, for an appropriation to widen, deepen, and improve all branches of the Chicago River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of New York Typographical Union, No. 6, for the new copyright law (S. 6330 and H. R. 19853)—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of the International Association of Machinists, for sanitary improvement of the Naval Gun Factory foundry, in city of Washington—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. OVERSTREET of Indiana: Petition of the Alliance of German Societies of Indiana, against the Lodge-Gardner bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen of Indianapolis, Ind., for the sixteen-hour bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PADGETT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William D. Patton—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RIORDAN: Petition of the National Convention for Extension of the Foreign Commerce of the United States, for a maximum and minimum tariff—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of National Wool Growers' Association of the United States, against forest reserves on land not covered already with forests—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. VOLSTEAD: Petition of Charles Leaman et al., for amendment to the free-alcohol law—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ZENOR: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Annie E. Curtis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUNDAY, February 10, 1907.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by Hon. WILLIAM C. LOVERING, of Massachusetts, Speaker pro tempore.

The Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, we are met here on this holy day in memory of the men to whom the hour is set apart that their virtues may be extolled and a proper and just estimate placed upon their public service that those who come after them may be inspired by their example.

This is fitting, since the life and perpetuity of our Republic depend upon individual loyalty and patriotic service. The life and character of these men measure up to the high estimate of American citizenship. We thank Thee for what they did in their respective cities and States and for what they did here on the floor of this House for the people of our Republic. We thank Thee for the blessed hope of the immortality of the soul, that men's deeds not only live after them, but that the soul goes marching on to larger attainments. Comfort, we beseech Thee, the colleagues, friends, and kindred of these men that somehow, somewhere, they shall meet again and be forever blest through the dispensation of God's eternal love and providence, and glory and honor be Thine forever in Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES—HON. ROCKWOOD HOAR.

Mr. WASHBURN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolutions, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. Rockwood Hoar, late a Member of this House from the State of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased and in recognition of his distinguished public career, the House, at the conclusion of the memorial exercises of the day, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. WASHBURN. Mr. Speaker, coming here as the successor of Rockwood Hoar, I am glad to speak of his life on this occasion in the place where his last work was done and where he is so much beloved.

We were nearly of the same age; we were both born in Worcester; we had the same friends; we were graduated at the same college.

As a boy he was manly, generous, chivalrous, fond of study, active in sports—ambitious to excel in whatever he undertook. His ideals were of the highest, and the characteristics of the boy remained the characteristics of the man.

His death not only terminated a useful life, but removed from the rolls of public men a name that from colonial days has had a conspicuous place in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and in the nation.

Concord was the home of his family, a town rich in its associations with our history, our literature, and our philosophy.

In 1775, "on the 19th of April, the curtain rose on that mighty drama in the world's history of which the quiet villages of Lexington and Concord were the appointed theater."

Here lived and wrote and talked Emerson, Thoreau, and Hawthorne. Here Samuel Hoar was born in 1778, of whom Emerson said, "His character made him the conscience of the community in which he lived."

Samuel Hoar's father, two grandfathers, and three uncles

were at Concord bridge, in the Lincoln company, of which his father was lieutenant.

He was distinguished among the great lawyers who then adorned the Massachusetts bar. The Commonwealth selected him to test in Charleston the constitutionality of certain laws of South Carolina relating to the imprisonment of negro seamen, but the temper of the times prevented the carrying out of the purpose.

Harvard College chose him to protect its interests when the legislature sought to change its corporate form, and of his service then President Walker said: "Other men have served the college; Samuel Hoar saved it."

He was a member of the Massachusetts legislature and was for one year in Congress, succeeding Edward Everett for the Middlesex district in 1835.

In 1812 Samuel Hoar married a daughter of Roger Sherman, of Connecticut. His three sons were all lawyers. Edward, after practicing for a time successfully on the Pacific coast, came back to Concord to spend his remaining years in his garden and among his books. Ebenezer Rockwood filled a large place in the public affairs of Massachusetts and of the nation. He was a great lawyer, was judge of the court of common pleas, justice of the supreme judicial court, Attorney-General in Grant's first Cabinet, and Member of Congress. Lowell well described him when he said:

The jedge who covers with his hat
More wit and gumption and shrewd Yankee sense
Than there are mosses on an old stone fence.

The third son, George Frisbie Hoar, was born in Concord in 1826 and moved to Worcester in 1849, for the reason, as he has said, that—

That city and county were the stronghold of the new antislavery party, to which cause I was devoted with all my heart and soul.

Here, in 1853, Mr. Hoar married Mary Louisa Spurr, a woman of great personal charm, who died in 1859. Her grandfather, Gen. John Spurr, of Charlton, Mass., was one of the Boston tea party. Her mother was descended from Rev. John Campbell, the first minister of Oxford, Mass., whose line runs back to the early Scottish chiefs, and among her ancestors are men who served in the colonial wars and in the war of the Revolution. A brother of Mrs. Hoar, Thomas Jefferson Spurr, a graduate of Harvard University, received a commission in the Fifteenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, was wounded at Antietam and died in September, 1862, of whom it was said: "He was loving and tender and brave and heroic." Of such an ancestry Rockwood Hoar was born in Worcester, August 24, 1855.

He prepared for college in the public schools of Worcester and entered Harvard in the class of 1876. This was the college of his family, of which Leonard Hoar was an early president, where many of the name had graduated and on whose governing boards his father, uncle, and cousins had served at different times. Rockwood was an excellent student, serious minded, and a considerable reader, greatly liked by those who knew him well, and respected by all his classmates. He had great pride in the achievements of his family and an earnest desire to do his part in maintaining the high standards for which the name had always stood. After graduation he read law in his father's office in Worcester, and later was graduated from the Harvard Law School, in 1878, and was admitted to the Worcester County bar in 1879. He at once entered upon the general practice of the law and always held a prominent place at the bar. He was assistant district attorney for Worcester County from 1884 until 1887, and was district attorney for two terms, from 1890 until 1905. He performed the duties of this important office in a spirit that was just, generous, and sympathetic. He was councilman in the city of Worcester for four years, ending in 1891, during which year he was president of the council.

He was an aid-de-camp on the staff of Governor Oliver Ames from 1887 until 1890 and judge-advocate on the staff of Governor Roger Wolcott from 1897 until 1900, and during the Spanish war was chairman of the board charged with equipping the Massachusetts troops.

He was always prominent in the educational, literary, and church life of the community in which he lived, and rendered faithful service in governing boards of the public institutions of the State. Like his father he could always be relied upon to champion the cause of the weak, the unfortunate, and the oppressed.

In his home life he was at his best, most tender and affectionate in his relations with his family.

It was with the deepest satisfaction that he entered upon his